THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 521. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. H. VACHER and Mr. R. JARVIE in our firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

GILMAN & Co.
11au China, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business hereunto carried on under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of REIMER & Co.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

REIMER & Co.
13oc Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, in Shanghai, under the style or firm of JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.

BUCHANAN, HAMILTON & Co., *of Glasgow.*
ROBERT JARVIE, *of Shanghai.*
WILLIAM THORBURN, *of Shanghai.*

Glasgow, 12th March, 1860.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above we have this day established ourselves, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this port.

JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1860. 4au

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. BLAND's retirement, our Firm, after this date, will be changed to that of SHAW, BROTHERS & Co., the partners being,

CHARLES SHAW, *London.*
THOMAS K. SHAW, *Liverpool.*
HENRY G. HOLLINGWORTH, *Shanghae.*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
20se Shanghae, 30th June, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
4au Shanghai, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

INTIMATE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, in Our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

We have admitted Mr. HENRY WILLIAM DENT a Partner in our Firm from 1st *July.*

DENT & Co.
6oc Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY, in our Firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. ANGUS J. CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.
1se Nagasaki, 25th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

J. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves, as *General Commission Agents* at this port.

GÜTSCHOW & Co.
15se Yokuhama, 1st May, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the Extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew. Champagne of the 1st quality, Crème de Bonny, in doz. cases.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.

Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz. cases.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR ENFIELD RIFLES, latest improvements, with Accoutrements complete, and a supply of Cartridges.

MACEWEN & Co.
21jy Hongkong, June 1860.

FOR SALE.

ALE, PORTER, and BROWN STOUT in Hogsheads.

MACEWEN & Co.
21jy Hongkong, June 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ ..... „ 07.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Cresming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND and SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 10th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August 1858.

FOR SALE.

FAMILIAR PHRASES IN ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.

By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.

Price—5 mace.

London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	Tls.2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,".....	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,.....	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-han.*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,.....	2.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ...	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0
THOM'S CHINESE SPEAKER in the MANDARIN DIALECT.....	2 0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES in CHINESE and ENGLISH, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A Coal Godown, with a Wharf privilege, situated on the *Hong que* side, near the Old Dock. Capacity 1,000 tons,

Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1860.

TO BE LET.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

THE commodious dwelling House with or without a large Godown, standing on Lot No. 33, situated at the corner of Park Lane and Church Street.

Apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. ..... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated

Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & *Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquereedware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,.....	$25:00
More than half a month, ...	$25:00
Less „ „	$12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,.....	$ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

BENSON & TOPPING.
Commission Merchants.
KANAGAWA, JAPAN.
E. S. BENSON.
A. TOPPING. 21jy

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to repair and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Captain W. D. Cloete, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 2d August, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 1st and 2d*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Saturday, 28th July*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Tuesday, the 31st July*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. Julius Hallpike is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.

1f Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS of the Army and Navy, Masters of Merchant Ships and others visiting Chusan can at all times be supplied with Stores of superior quality—consisting of,—

Mess Beef and Pork.
Butter in Firkins and Jars.
Preserved and Potted Meats.
Berkely and Wiltshire Cheese.
Hams and Bacon.
Bass' and other Pale Ales.
London Stout.
Wines and Spirits.
Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits.
Pickles, Sauces.
Paint—Paint Oil.
Rope, Canvas, &c., &c.

Apply to
GEORGE M. HART.
18an Chusan, July 1860.

Boots & Shoes.

FROM M. Gans in Paris, just received per *Formosa*, and for sale at moderate prices by

CLARK & Co.
o Shanghai, 16th July, 1860.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on *Wednesday next, the 25th instant*, at 5 P.M., at the Office of the undersigned.

The following Lots of Land:—

Sale Lot 1, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 206, Title Deed No. 109, measuring 8 *mow*, 1 *fun*, 2 *lee* more or less.

Sale Lot 2, part of lot registered at the British Consulate, No. 103, Title Deed No. 97, measuring 5 *mow*, 0 *fun*, 2 *lee*, 2 *hun*, more or less.

Sale Lot 3, part do., do., do., measuring 2 *mow*, 5 *fun*, 2 *lee*, 7 *hun*, more or less; and Lot, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. , Title Deed No. , measuring 3 *mow*, more or less.

Sale Lot 4 part of lot registered at the British Consulate No. 103, Title Deed No. 97, measuring 4 *mow*, 2 *fun*, 5 *lee*, 8 *hun*, more or less.

Sale Lot 5, registered at the United States Consulate as Lot. No. 26, measuring 5 *mow*, 8 *fun*, 3 *lee*, more or less.

Sale Lot 6, registered at the United States Consulate as Lot 3, measuring 0 *mow*, 8 *fun*, more or less.

Sale Lot 7, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 236, Title Deed No. 229, measuring 4 *mow*, 5 *fun*, more or less.

Sale Lot 8, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 101, Title Deed No. 184, measuring 6 *mow*, more or less.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, if demanded, and the remainder within five days from the date of sale.

All expense of Transfer, &c., to be paid by the purchaser.

For plans and further particulars apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
o Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860.

LATEST DATES.

England		Singapore	June 22		
Bombay	June 16	Hongkong	July 4		
Calcutta	June 23	New York	May 12		
Galle	June 22				

Latest dates in England from China,—

From Hongkong	Mar. 30	Mail received	*via*
,, Shanghai	,, 23	Marseilles,	May 12.
,, Shanghai	April 9	By Electric Telegr.	May 21.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 20th July 1860.		*Ending 20th July 1859.*	
14.—*Max.* 91	*Min.* 78	*Max.* 86	*Min.* 77
15.— ,, 92	,, 79	,, 86	,, 79
16.— ,, 93	,, 80	,, 86	,, 79
17.— ,, 93	,, 80	,, 88	,, 80
18.— ,, 93	,, 80	,, 89	,, 79
19.— ,, 93	,, 81	,, 88	,, 80
20.— ,, 94	,, 80	,, 89	,, 80

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, 6*s.* 7½*d.*; Credits, Bill with documents 6*s.* 8½*d* a 6*s.* 8½*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 220. *On Bombay*, Rs. 220 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 27 per cent discount.

Opium.

Malwa				*Patna*			
June,	New,	Tls.		New.	Tls.	Old.	Tls.
14,	495	—		610	—	....625 n'l.	
16,	495	—		610	—	....625 n'l.	
17,	492	—		610	—	....615 n'l.	
18,	498	—		615	—	.... — n'l.	
19,	500	—		618	—	.... —	—
20,	510	—		618	—	.... —	—

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—July 20, *Anglo-Saxon*, (Brit. sh.), ——, from London; *Assyrian*, (Brit. sh.), ——, from London.

Departed.—July 20, *Amelia*, (Fr. bq.), Griand, for North; *Formosa*, (Fr. bq.), ——, for North; *Meteor*, (Br. str.), Macdonell, for ——; *Loodon*, (Br. sch.), Russell, for ——; *Maria*, (Port. str.), Remedios, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Cadiz*, from Hongkong to Nagasaki, Mrs. Johnston and Child, Messrs. W. T. Mercer, Charles Dickens, jr., John Anderson, J. McDouall, Alex. Crowe, H. Arnould, and Sad'Wihle.

Departed.—Per *Formosa*, for Hongkong Messrs. Wm. Howard, Arthur Booth, E. F. Duncanson, Charles Macdonell, R.N., and B. Collione. Per *Cadiz*, for Nagasaki, Mrs. Johnston & child, Messrs. J. Veitch, R. Thorburn, W. Davison, L. G. Dunlop, D. Scott, J. W. Wood, Carlo Orio, H. C. Maclean, F. W. Cheney, G. A. Keppell, John Blain, James Whitlow, H. Arnold, Ovander, W. T. Mercer, Charles Dickens, jr., J. McDouall, Alex. Crowe, and Sad'Wihle.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Departed.—Per *Pekin*, for Singapore, Mr. C. H. Williams; for Alexandria, Mr. H. H. Warden; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Fitton and child, Miss. E. Garrett, Messrs. W. Hutchinson, Francis Porter, F. M. Harsant, and G. Anderson; for Gibraltar, Messrs. J. M. Castillo, and D. Audie Sanchez, and European servant; for Southampton, Mrs. H. Dent, child, and servant, Mrs. Major, child and European servant, and Mr. Alex. Kerr; Westphall, 2d class.

BRITISH CONSULAR CIRCULAR.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, *16th July*, 1860.

Under Art. VI. of the "General Instructions for Her Majesty's Consuls," the Consul is charged to "bear in mind that it is his principal duty to "protect and promote the lawful trade and "trading interests of Great Britain;" and under Art. VII., he has the following duty laid on him:—"In the event of any attempts being "made to injure British subjects, either in their "persons or property, he will uphold their "rightful interests, and the privileges secured "to them by treaty, by due representation in the "proper official quarter."

It is obviously impossible for a Consul to carry out these instructions unless he freely discusses, with the merchants of his port, all matters affecting their rightful interests, their treaty privileges and the lawful trade of Great Britain; and it is evident that he cannot efficiently discharge the duty unless he communicates with these merchants privately and publicly, and taking them as a body as well as individually.

In the legitimate discharge of the above duties, the undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, has, during the year last past, from time to time, in private conversations and in official letters, been engaged in opposing certain dangerous usurpations and pretensions of the new department in the Chinese Customs, commonly called the foreign department, and which is chiefly composed of British subjects.

One of these official letters was addressed to the British Chamber of Commerce, and was published in the local journal by the Chamber, with the approval and under the supervision of the undersigned. In it, after referring to a commonly-current report, that the above named foreign members of the Chinese Custom-house shared in the confiscations made by them, the undersigned went on to argue: "It is well to bear in "mind that we shall never be able to say in how "far such a partition exists, even when it is "altogether denied."

On this being published, two members, both British subjects of the foreign department sent in letters to the undersigned, requiring explanations, and on his declining (through the Vice-Consul) to discuss the matter, rejoined by other letters containing libellous abuse; which letters they have since published.

The captious, accusatory and assuming tone in which they hastened to address the Queen's Officer under whose criminal and civil jurisdiction they live, (and who is the official equal of the Chinese mandarin in whose establishment they serve) would alone have made it the duty of the undersigned to take no other notice of their letters than to deal; even if it were physically and mentally possible for the head of an establishment, charged with the multifarious duties of this Consulate, to enter into separate discussions with individuals who may fancy themselves aggrieved by his general acts.

But it was plain to the undersigned that none could require explanations of the above passage, excepting those who were bent on mis-seeing its very obvious signification. It is manifestly impossible to discuss the merits of laws, and therefore of treaties and regulations having the force of laws, unless it is permitted to refer directly to the existence of those evil qualities and practices of average human beings whose existence alone makes laws necessary. Suppose a public meeting were held at London to discuss the merits of a proposed banking law, and suppose a merely private individual, who had money in a bank, were to say in a speech: "It is "well to bear in mind that we shall never be able "to say in how far embezzlement is going on "among bankers' and their clerks even when it is "altogether denied:" and suppose he were then himself, in his anxiety to prevent bad legislation endangering his own pocket, to get his own speech published: who could blame him? And what opinion would a right-minded public form of two bank secretaries who should assail him with captious letters and then,—he having declined to answer,—with gross personal vilification?

In the present case, it is not a private individual attending to his own interests, but a public functionary engaged in the earnest and single-minded discharge of his principal official duty, and the Consul of their own country, whom these two British employés in the Chinese Custom-house have assailed with scandalous public abuse.

The undersigned has already taken steps, through his immediate Superior, H. M.'s Envoy and Chief Superintendent of Trade, to bring this offence to the notice of H. M.'s Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and he has also sent instructions to Hongkong for the immediate institution of legal proceedings before the Supreme Court.

In the meantime, he has deemed it due to his official position, and to the character of the British community of which he is the official representative, to repel by this Circular, the libels which have been directed against him.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Majesty's Consul.

The P. & O. Steamer *Cadiz* carrying the next outward mail for Europe will leave hence at day-light on Thursday 2d proximo. The post-office packets closing as usual the day before.

The next inward mail from London 11th June will be due in Hongkong on the 24th, and here on the 31st inst. by P. & O. Steamers. Last year it was received here per *Yang-tsze* on the 29th.

Rebels.—Our correspondents have evidently partaken of the fear-terror which came over the natives the other day, for their communications are most confused. One story, assigned by them as the reason of the panic here on Tuesday runs thus:—His Excellency Hsüeh ordered four hundred soldiers to go from Tsee-poo to Szü-king, to look after a body of insurgents in that direction. The officer in command of the expedition did not think it right to waste any money in buying provisions for his men, thinking probably that such trifles might be picked up on the way. But he was mistaken, his troops had to pass the night supperless and houseless, and in the morning, when brought into the presence of the foe, refused to fight, saying they were too hungry. A few devoted men rushed to the front, and began the combat, but were left to fall an easy prey to the insurgents, as the main body ran away in the direction of Shanghai, as fast as they could, officers and all. They informed all villages through which they passed, that the rebels were close at their heels. The news spread fast, and ended in the amusing panic down here.

A relation of the Che-hsiens, Changchian-chi by name, was sent on an expedition to Tsee-poo, for the protection of that place. But thinking to make the trip pleasant and profitable, he went in a very roundabout direction, and at last, quite unprepared, fell into an ambush on Szü-king bridge. Several of his men were drowned, and many more slain. The leader returned to Shanghai, and was sentenced to death, but was afterwards released on payment of a fine of three thousand taels. (These two stories are probably identical, although our correspondents assert that they are distinct.)

The rebels, having exhausted Sung-kiang, and not liking the Manila-men near them, left the city, and retreated on Szü-king. The imperialists sent an officer to see the reason of the city's stillness, and on receiving assurance that the enemy had evacuated, rushed in and beheaded as many of the unfortunate inhabitants as they could lay their hands on. The rebels divided into three bodies, one marching towards Tsingpoo, which place they again took; another got pardon from Hsüeh, and another was marching towards Tseepoo, but got roughly handled on their way.

The imperialists are committing most horrible atrocities about Tseepoo. They have nearly burnt the town to compel the people to join them, and have plundered and destroyed wherever they went. The country people prefer the rebels, as they do not massacre and plunder villagers who offer no resistance.

Several important captures of rebels have been made in and around the city. Torture having been very freely applied, especially a kind of ancle crushing. The unfortunate wretches all confessed. Their stories are all similar; they have been ordered by the rebel authorities to disguise themselves as beggars, refugees, or boatmen, and to be in wait in or near Shanghai for an opportunity, to attack the city. They all say that 300 were sent on this errand. One told the Che-hsien that if three blue cords were detected in the white plaiting with which Chinamen ornament their tails, the man who wore them was a rebel. Acting on this advice the authorities made several captures among the refugees. Some said that the rebels were afraid of the foreign military preparations, and so had postponed their intended visit, but that they were determined on coming eventually.

The Hsien proclaims that a reward of five taels shall be given to the capturer of a live rebel, four taels to any person bringing a head, but that any one seizing a chief shall be recommended for official rank to the Emperor.

A man was taken posting a rebel placard to the effect that the people should not oppose the decrees of heaven by assisting the mandarins; that summary justice would be taken on them when the city was taken if they did so, but that otherwise they need not fear.

The new Governor General Ts'ëng has written to Hsüeh to say that he has yet much work to do near Changchow, that he finds the dispositions of the people there most excellent, and their exertions most praiseworthy. It is his intention soon to lead an overwhelming force against Soochow, and calls on the authorities here to prepare a force. On this account the Che-hsien has issued a proclamation, ordering all the dispersed braves of Ho Kwei-hing to re-assemble.

The Manila-men are still near Sung-keang, committing their depredations. The Chinese will have a long account to settle with these gentry one of these days. Can't the Spanish Consul be induced to order them, as Spanish subjects, to return? We are sure the Treaty Powers would grant him assistance. It is a disgrace that such a gang should be allowed to set all laws at defiance because they are in the pay of the Taotai.

The Chinese are very fond of remarking just now, that they are perfectly alive to the reasons which originally induced the foreign powers, and more especially the English, to protect the city of Shanghai. They say, with bitter irony, that they know too much of us to fancy for a moment that it was to give security to the Chinese or their interests, that foreign troops were ordered to the city gates. It was when our supplies of silk and tea seemed threatened by the panic pervading the native mind that we used the means at our disposal to restore confidence to the people, and promised them protection. But in our barbarian pride we never dreamt that the rebels, then very far away, would take rude possession of Soochow and the adjacent country, and that our supplies passing under their very guns, would entirely depend on their sovereign will and pleasure as to whether they ever reached Shanghai. When this untoward incident occurred, we, western barbarians as we are, instantly shewed our true colours and sent emissaries to Soochow to treat with the rebels, and to arrange for the due arrival of supplies. This is what our bitter friends say of us; in fact, like Napoleon the Great, they look on us as a nation of shopkeepers whose very existence depends on a due supply of tea, silk and rhubarb. We for our part congratulate them on their penetration, and hope to a certain extent they are right. It would be humiliating for us to know that we have departed from a grand national principle of non-intervention to protect some half dozen native merchants inordinately rich and covetous, who by their avarice prevent free trade and cheap goods, a couple of third-rate mandarins, and a beggarly indifferent hostile population, who ran away from the city after posting a tolerable amount of placards abusing the foreigners. But the Chinese never viewed our protection in any other light than a mere expedient to serve our own ends. Although they profess to have discovered the fact only just now, they were alive to it all along, only now they give expression to their feelings, seeing that nothing more is to be gained from us, that we have pledged ourselves to what some think a very foolish course, and that from a feeling of national honor, a feeling totally unknown to them—we shall stick to it. They see too, that we are not quite in such a hurry to cross swords with the rebels as they could wish, so they now begin to cry out about our perfidy.

Now let us on our side take a little glimpse into the policy pursued by our injured and faithful Chinese friends; and in doing so will confine ourselves to what some of the bitterest of the native complainants have let slip. We all know of that extraordinary man the Taotai, who has the purse of Fortunatus. He has an army allied with the English and French just now, a foreign navy, whose glorious deeds are yet fragrant in our nostrils, a small army of English friends, and a crowd of servants. He entertained the Govenor-General Ho for some weeks, and is now living with an Acting-Governor-General, Hsüeh. In his capacity as Taotai and Superintendent of Customs, he has constant intercourse with English officials, and pleases them by his affability and condescension. But this Taotai is merely the mouthpiece and money-bag of the above-mentioned Hsüeh, who is properly Superintendent of Barbarian affairs, and a man better adapted for his post it would be hard to find. He is determined to make the barbarians serve his turn nicely. He has got them to protect the city—it will not be his fault if they have no fight with the rebels; for all his schemes are to bring these gentlemen down within reach of our arms. Hsüeh is a rising man, and it will be the making of him if after the little affair of the Peiho is finished, he can induce the barbarian commanders-in-chief to help to exterminate the enemies of the Emperor, and to retake Soochow. He has heard that the French fight for an idea, and he knows that they are not particular when they have a chance at a little "*gloire*." So the cunning commissioner, when all depends on this, will try his utmost to give us a start, one fine night, by inducing the rebels to come down here. Hsüeh, by his agent the Taotai, is scattering the troops under his command all about the country, that no opposition be offered, where it is impolitic, to the rebels. But as the visits of foreigners to Soochow threatened the success of his scheme, the gallant Chinese Admiral and his Manilamen were sent to Sung-keang to disgust the rebels with foreigners, and we must acknowledge that they succeeded admirably. Then, again, Sung-keang was unpleasantly near for foreigners, so the Taotai directed all his endeavours to retake the place, and drive the rebels to come near Shanghai by some other road. They are coming another way, and good care is being taken to keep up the vision of foreign gold and opium in their minds, and of the extraordinary helpless condition of the settlement, from the way in which the few troops are scattered about the city and outposts. We won't venture to assert that the loyal Hsüeh holds communication with his master's foes; loyal Chinese say that there are plenty of other ways of giving hints. But we will venture to say that he will be either on the river or in this settlement, at all events in a place of safety, when an attack takes place, and will enjoy the sound of the struggle more than the voices of pleasant singers and the sound of music. His end will be served—he will have outwitted the English, and will go to Pekin with flying colors, and get his promotion for his ability in directing barbarian affairs.

A most extraordinary panic took possession of this settlement on Tuesday last. It extended with wonderful rapidity to all parts and to the city. About 11 o'clock the cry was raised that the Chang-maos had come, and the utmost consternation at once prevailed. All the Chinese shops were closed, and the owners were busy in conveying their valuables to unknown retreats away from their homes. Bands of six and eight women, might be seen shuffling along with great rapidity, hand in hand, to places of refuge; coolies on the bund and in the Hongs threw down their burdens and took to flight, some rushing to the landing places and offering large sums to the boatman who would take them to the American side. The Bridge by the Consulate was almost choked up by the rush to cross it. All the boats stood out in the river and refused the most tempting offers from the shore. In fact the alarm was tremendous and took many hours to subside. We hear that many women rushed at once into the water from one of the tea factories, and attempted suicide. One lady and two men hung themselves, while another jumped from a high window and fractured his thigh. Several suicides are also reported in the city. We have endeavoured to assign a reason for the panic in our rebel intelligence.

GULF OF PECHILI.

By H. M. S. *Inflexible*, Commander Brooker, on the 16th instant, from Ta Lien Hwan, we were favoured with the following. The first part, received from various correspondents, was published in an *Extra* on that day. The Letter from "Our Own Correspondent" reached our hands subsequently.

The eastern side was closed to Cavalry and Artillery on account of the water, but little if any of which has been found on the western side. The stream which has been taken possession of by the Naval authorities in Odin Bay, is kept exclusively for transports and men-of-war, and supplies rather more than 100 Tuns a day. Enough for the troops in obtained by digging.

The supply of provisions is increasing, at first the inhabitants of the villages near ran away, it is rumoured not without cause. A line of outposts,—which however no one but a commissioned officer can pass without a permit—keeps the free thinkers on *mewm and tuum* within bounds, and confidence is comparatively established. The exertions of a very energetic Commissariat officer have resulted in an average of about 20 bullocks and from 20 to 30 sheep a day being brought in. Some officers with an interpreter rode to a walled town about 10 miles distant a few days since. They saw the Mandarins who respectfully declined to allow them admittance, not on their own account, as they stated, but because the people would be so much frightened—one of the principals stated his intention of visiting the camp, and seemed disposed to increase the supplies.

Lord Elgin arrived on the 9th, the *Granada* went to Che-foo the morning of the 10th. It is rumoured that the embarkation will commence on the 20th, and that the move westward will take place between the 23d and 25th. The French General is expected on the 13th. The depôt is to be formed in Odin Bay, where 2,000 men will remain. It is feared that the tardiness of the French will oblige the Naval Brigade to be given up on account of the large surplus of British.

A sad affair has taken place on board the *Lecen*. A marine who was servant to Commander Hudson walked down to his cabin, took his pistol from its case and deliberately shot him, he (the marine) then went on deck and told the second master that the Commander wanted him, the second master went into the cabin, and while assisting poor Hudson was shot by the marine from the skylight. Hudson they say is dangerously wounded, the bullet entered near the ear, and the spine is injured, but the second master is out of danger. The marine was tried by court martial on board the *Impériouse*, Rear-Admiral Jones, President. The wretched man is condemned to be hanged

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which will be carried out on Monday, the 16th.

Another melancholy event occurred yesterday by the upsetting of a boat belonging to the *Imperatrix*. Major Lumsden on Sir Robt. Napier's Staff, and Capt. Gordon of the *Madras* Engineers, were in the boat, besides the crew and an officer of *Imperatrix*. We only know of one person having been drowned, poor Gordon, who made an attempt to follow Major Lumsden in swimming to the shore, but finding his strength failing, returned to the boat in time only to sink from exhaustion. Major Lumsden reached the shore and was in a village, and we have just heard would return to camp to night. The melancholy accident will be a warning not to carry too much sail in boats, which was the cause of the boat capsizing.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Talienwan, *7th July*, 1860.

I send you by this opportunity a sketch of the coast-line along the gulfs of Pechili and Siantung, which, though a mere outline, may enable you to appreciate our position better than you could from any written description.

This Talienwan is truly a noble harbour, about thirteen miles long by nine broad, and capable of containing all the navies in the world. It is surrounded by hills of shale and quartz formation, which recede some distance from the shore, and the slopes of which are planted with Indian corn, Barbadoes millet, and bearded wheat. The hills at the entrance of the bay terminate abruptly in great precipices, and thousands of wild pigeons have built their nests in the interstices of the rocks, whilst oysters may be collected *ad libitum* at their base.

Across the entrance of the bay are two islands, which may be mistaken for three at even a short distance, and are called indeed by the natives *San shan-tou*, or the "Three rocky heads." The bay then runs inland for miles, taking after a time a bifurcate form; the most prominent feature of the landscape being a high peak on the N.E., called by us Sampson Peak, and by the natives, *Sao hé-shan*, or the "Old Black Mountain." For convenience' sake, particular names have been given to certain portions of the large bay, where the transports belonging to the different divisions of the army are lying. At the foot of Sampson Peak, for instance, is Hand's Bay, and on the same side, but close by the harbour's mouth, is Odin Bay, whilst a bend in the coast between these two has been christened Bustard Cove. Immediately opposite to this, and distant about nine miles, is Victoria Bay, where the *Chesapeake* and *Granada*, with the head quarters of the navy and army respectively, are anchored.

The *Imperieuse*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jones, is stationed at Bustard Cove, and a daily communication is kept up between the two Admirals by a couple of small steamers, which run to and fro on alternate days.

The troops are all landed, and have been stationed as follows:—The 1st Division, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 31st, and 60th regiments, together with two regiments of Sikh infantry, and commanded by Major-General Sir John Michel, is encamped at Victoria Bay, the artillery and cavalry, under Brigadier-General Crofton, at Odin Bay, and the 2nd Division, under Major-General Sir Robert Napier, at Hand's Bay. This division also is composed of two Sikh regiments of infantry, and four British, viz.:—the 3rd Buffs, 67th, 44th, and 99th.

The men are all healthy, and the weather as yet has been very fine, there being always a fresh, cool sea breeze, no matter how hot the sun may be; on board ship I don't think the thermometer has ever gone above 80°, though it has ranged much higher than this in some of the bell tents ashore.

Supplies in the shape of fresh provisions, vegetables, and fish, &c., are very difficult to obtain, whilst at Chefoo, on the contrary, they are now to be had in abundance. Whatever cattle there may have been here before our arrival have been driven into the interior, and nearly all the villagers fled in the first distance, but they are now gradually returning to their homes, and many of them begin to appreciate the value of the Mexican dollar. You will be glad to hear that the horses are all in excellent condition; the disembarkation has enabled them quite to "recover their legs," as I believe the phrase is, and the couple of days which they will have to pass on ship-board, when crossing over to the other side of the gulf, will do them no harm. But when? and where? these are the questions, or, in a less condensed form, when are we to set out for the seat of war? and where are we to land? I cannot satisfy your curiosity on either of these points at present, but as soon as they shall have both become *faits accomplis* I will not fail to tell you when and how they became so.

What do you think of gold having been discovered here. It is a fact. Specimens of auriferous quartz have been picked up on both sides of the bay, in which were particles of the precious metal, very minute, it is true, but very pure. Strange if the discovery of the Talienwan diggings should be one of the results of this expedition, and if a second San Francisco were to spring up on this side of the Pacific!

Though the Siantung peninsula is beyond the boundaries of China Proper, most of the inhabitants round this bay are not of Tartar origin, but are the descendants of settlers from the opposite coast of Shantung. Their villages are invariably built amongst groves of trees, which, as well as being a great source of coolness and comfort to the people in the hot weather, form also a most picturesque feature in the landscape. What strikes one most on entering one of their houses, next to the combined smell of smoke and garlic which pervades the place, is that just one-half of each room forms a raised platform of earth or masonry, which is covered with mats or blankets and heated underneath by flues that communicate with a stove outside. In winter this answers for a couch by day and bed by night, and in many houses I doubt if there be any other furniture, except perhaps a press or chest of drawers.

A few women have been seen near some of the villages, and they had small feet.

12th July, 1860.

A very decided improvement has taken place in the supply line within the last few days, attributable perhaps to a proclamation that was issued some days ago by the Commanders-in-chief, and the tenor of which is calculated to restore confidence in the minds of the people with respect to our intentions towards them.

Lord Elgin and suite arrived on the 9th in the *Feroze*, and Sir Hope Grant went over to Chefoo next day, returning yesterday morning. S. N.

The British transport, *Merchantman*, which was reported in our issue of 30th ult. as lost, we are glad to find had been got off the shore, and was lying at Talien-whan when our correspondent wrote.

Shanghai has at last got a touch of the Hongkong fever. This settlement which has hitherto been held up as a model to the other Treaty ports, and even to the whole world, is losing its peaceable character and breaking out in intermittent attacks of party abuse and ill-feeling. No one can help regretting the fact, and yet at the same time no one can fail to see in it the working of an unchangeable law and an index to great extension of wealth and prosperity. In a newly-founded settlement no time exists for disputing; the attention of all residents is directed to one particular end—their firm establishment. But this state of common tranquillity arising from the necessity of mutual aid and combined action, and from the similarity of interests, must, alas! cease and determine with the increase of prosperity, when antagonistic interests must constantly clash, various nationalities become involved, and rival and distinct authorities must occasionally meet on unfriendly ground. It is painful that such should be the case, but we can't help it, so calling philosophy to our aid we must draw what good we can from a necessary ill, and patiently wait to see how it will end.

But in our editorial capacity this tendency of the Shanghai community to internecine warfare comes very hard on us. As the only journalist here of the doings and sayings of the port, we have felt ourselves hitherto more or less compelled to speak of all difficulties that have arisen, and to give a brief record of all disputes which have had in them anything of a public interest. We have always endeavoured to avoid every imputation of partiality. We think our readers will give us credit for this;—and we now have to ask their indulgence when we say that the difficulties arising around us will compel us to use a greater amount of caution, and oblige us to use our editorial scissors with a most unsparing hand. In fact we are determined in future not to admit matter which can come under the charge of personal abuse or libel. We have heard it remarked by many that certain late disputes have been to some of the residents here "splendid nuts to crack." That may be the case, for we know that any personnel encounters or explanations have such a charm for our poor sinful nature that even the benches of our House of Commons are quite sure to be full when any two members are "fighting it out." But what may be fun to most folks may be death to us; dangers are constantly threatening us that come not near the other residents, and some day we may be rudely startled from our peaceful dreams by the information that we have been the publishers of a gross and malicious libel. Fortunately we stand alone in Shanghai, and so have never felt ourselves compelled to take any particular party or side as our own. We are the organ for the Notifications of the Ministers and other powers, but we never have bound ourselves on that account to be the mere mouth-piece of the existing Government. The line of conduct which we have proposed to ourself and have endeavoured to follow out is to make our columns a resumé and record of all events connected with foreign intercourse with China, and a collection of all such facts connected with the political and social existence of the Chinese as may be instructive or pleasing to our readers. Through the urbanity of residents here we are enabled to draw our information on such matters from the best sources, and thus our task is at once agreeable and tolerably easy. But necessity compels us occasionally to have to do with other matters. We are bound to give the local intelligence, and thus it is that lately we have been the medium through which disputes have been carried on. It may be a matter of congratulation to those people who have made these matters as "nuts to crack" that there is a chance of our Supplement every now and then taking the form of a Complete Letter Writer, in which all styles from the high courteous request for an explanation down to the irascible and laconic "you're another" are to be found in abundance; but how foolish we should look, if certain little slips of paper of immense moral force, covered with a legal and ungrammatical formula, compelled us to throw aside our mysterious editorial "we" and stand revealed to the public gaze in the dock of Her Majesty's court of justice! What should we think when we were told that, presuming on our position we had maliciously libelled somebody, and that we must, to redeem our fault, hand over a considerable number of our hard-earned Mexicans for the benefit of the Queen! If Her Majesty, God bless her, were in want of funds we would willingly pay our share; nay, if her interests were in danger we might fight for her, nor should our very type be kept from the melting pot, if by that means her enemies might be kept off. But we object to being the sacrifice over which a quarrel might end. We know that it was proposed to immolate Mr. L. Oliphant to appease the wrath of Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour. The innocence of our intentions would have no effect on a jury or body of assessors, some of whom might have far more to do with the charge than ourselves. So there remains but one course for us, and that is carefully to avoid putting ourselves in the agreeable position above named, and thus add our names to the already long list of Chinese Editors who have called down on themselves the wrath of justice.

And after all it is not our duty to have to do with such dangerous amusements as have lately taken place here. We only make matters infinitely worse by giving publicity to them. It would be more satisfactory on all sides, if the fight is to be merely verbal, for the disputants to talk it out among themselves than to print it all in newspaper columns. We have no doubt that the Hongkong lawyers, learned in libellous suits, will again find that their health requires a change to Shanghae, if there is a good savage suit likely to be coming on here, and through them publicity enough would be given to the case, and a good deal besides, to suit the cravings of all parties. But we must throw ourselves on the good sense of the residents here to say whether our columns would not be quite as readable if all offensive and personal expressions are excluded from the notices or letters which we may have occasion to publish. Common caution will compel us to pursue such a course, and we think that we know enough of the state of public feeling here to be quite assured that we shall not suffer from it.

We sincerely trust that the two subjoined letters will be the last we shall have to publish about the pending suit between H. B. M. Consul and the Custom's Authorities. The promise publicly given that the dispute shall be referred to the highest tribunals ought to satisfy the community at present; by-and-by, when animosities have somewhat cooled, the whole affair in all its bearings will be known, and we shall then invite as much discussion as possible. But until further proceedings are taken we think it will be as well to let the matter drop, as discussion only tends to make the breach unfortunately existing in the community still wider, and can lead to no practical result.

Shanghae, 19*th July*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—Anomaly,—appears to be the fashionable word serving to express, diplomatic, protective, bellicose, and even commercial positions, in China at the present moment; to which we gradually have become accustomed; but your issue of the 14th instant introduced to us such a startling addition to the category of anomalies that it rouses British citizens to examine carefully their position, and prepare to rally round their stalwart Consul, to dispel any illusion that Shanghai is a pocket borough, and resist any "jiles" that may tend to our transfer, like Nice and Savoy, to other rulers.

I refer to the fact, of our much respected Magistrate having been grievously insulted by foreign paid servants of the Chinese Officials, with whom he is in daily communication for the protection and furtherance of British interests and trade at this port; that these foreign employés have arrogated to themselves the liberty (to use a mild expression), of challenging passages in a despatch written by H. B. Majesty's Consul, (in language that requires no comment,) and lastly, that these same offenders are still permitted to occupy their responsible positions. This is a practical community, Mr. Editor, and with few exceptions have given the Foreign Collectorate their hearty support, viewing their presence as a guarantee for the honesty of the revenue; but the moment the members of this Custom-house step beyond their actual duty, this support will be withdrawn; and I feel convinced, that should our Minister, by his silence give acquiescence to this insult to the British Crown, strong antagonistic feeling will arise in this model settlement, and a vivid coloring be given to that manly warning of Mr. Meadows, to the effect that he was satisfied "*that persevering and systematic endeavours were being made to decry and disparage the Consular Courts, and that for the particular purpose of having the jurisdiction in these Custom House matters taken from them.*"

Frankness, to a fault, is the characteristic of our race, then why this mystery about the Custom House? will no Christian father it? or must it remain under nominal heathen guardians? will no one own the Young Dragon, just beginning to walk and talk and show his temper? Some one must curb his instincts, or how many mercantile madness will be devoured as his strength increases? But without further digression, it would doubtless be as satisfactory to the Custom's Employés themselves, to have their position clearly defined, as to the community to know the extent of their power over merchants property.

Who may be the Sleeping Director or Directors of this Institution? Can it be the Emperor with whom we are at war, or his subordinates for whom we keep the peace? Can it be the British Government alone, or the Allied or Treaty Power Minister's, that are the mysterious patrons?—or is it a new system of Fillibuster? We have seen it stated in Parliament that our Government would not aid in any way to collect Chinese duties, and we fail to find any official installation, by the usual contracting parties, of perhaps one of the most important institutions of the country. Notices appear in the daily press signed by the Commissioner of Customs, and doubtless all the purposes of the position he holds are carried out, but in vain are applications made to our minister regarding the *status* of this novel innovation—all is mystery.

Let us retrospect for a moment—we see Vice-Consuls, far-famed Interpreters, giving up their envied positions, a Chief Magistrate yielding his honoured duty—gentlemen leaving home employments, all hurrying to this "El Dorado," this covenanted service. Our hearts are elated that the majority are English, for we feel confident that a restitution for Canton losses is at hand, and that brother Jonathan will have to wait a little. But, alas! another anomaly—we find that these British Collectors of Customs have carefully placed on one side, a portion of the duties received upon American imports and exports, to reimburse the Americans for their Canton claims, and have actually paid up fifty per cent., while the duties received for British imports and exports have been faithfully paid into the Imperial Treasury, thus giving the Pekin Court an opportunity of making a better selection of arms to compete with us in the coming struggle—and this neglect of British, and care of American interests, has been even occurring since the retreat at Taku last year. Nothing now is required to complete our good management but that we should forego the war indemnity, and allow this model institution to pay our gallant allies with the duties collected on British trade.

In conclusion I would remark that the unpleasant episode first referred to has carried conviction to the community that the "Un-English" mysterious veil which at present encircles the Foreign Customs should speedily be "rent in twain," and the future position of the institution be placed beyond the reach of cavil.—Your obedient Servant.

BRITISH MERCHANT.

Shanghai, 19*th July*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—In the Supplement to your issue of last Saturday appears a series of letters addressed by two of the foreign clerks employed by the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, to Mr. Consul Meadows, in which they heap upon him the most virulent abuse for having in the discharge of his duty deemed it advisable to point out to the British Chamber of Commerce the dangerous power assumed by the Chinese Customs' authorities, of confiscating goods, the property of British subjects, without being obliged to prove their right to seize them before H. M.'s Consul.

From the correspondence published in your paper of 7th inst., it would appear that so long back as on 21st November, 1859, Mr. Autrobus, as Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, wrote Mr. Consul Meadows requesting him to use his influence with the Chinese Customhouse authorities, to alter some regulations which were found of "serious practical inconvenience to the working of trade at this port." Mr. Consul Meadows replied requesting to know "what regulations British Trade had been subjected to."—Mr. Autrobus then handed him a printed copy of trade regulations issued by the Commissioners of Customs,—and finding these over Mr. Consul Meadows found that they had been issued without previous reference to himself, as representative of British interests at this port, and further, that some of them "seemed to infringe the treaty, or to ignore the port regulations of H. M.'s Chief Superintendent. Under these circumstances, Mr. Consul Meadows adopt the only course open to him; he addressed H. E. the Superintendent of Trade on the subject, and requested instructions from him.

H. E. the Chief Superintendent does not appear to have replied to Mr. Meadows' despatch, and on 2d July, after a lapse of some eight months, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce addresses the Consul on the subject, on which Mr. Meadows replies at considerable length, enclosing copy of his despatch to Mr. Bruce, and explaining his views regarding the new system introduced by H. E. the Earl of Elgin.

In his letter to the Chairman of Commerce, Mr. Consul Meadows points out, how the foreign inspectors studiously ignore the Consular authority at this port, and adds a word of warning on the evils which may result from placing in the hands of the Custom-house authorities, the power of confiscating goods, without the owners of them having the right of appeal to their Consul for protection. This letter, which is exceedingly temperate and manly in its tone, contains the following passage, which has roused the ire of Messrs. Davies and Fitzroy, who forgetting the old adage that "*Qui s'excuse, s'accuse*," have chosen to consider it as reflecting upon the character of the foreigners now in the Custom-house employment, whilst it must be evident even to the "meanest capacity," that it applies exclusively to a system. "Lastly, it is currently reported that the Foreign "Customs' agents share in the confiscations "made by them. I have no means of ascertaining the truth of this; and indeed it is well to "bear in mind that we shall never be able to say "in how far such a partition exists, even when it "is altogether denied."

It is the last part of the paragraph that has excited the indignation of Messrs. Davies and Fitzroy, but a moment's reflection must convince them, that however honest and upright they may be, they are not in a position to guarantee that their successors in office shall be equally so, and it is to avoid the dangers which may result from irresponsible powers being placed in the hands of unscrupulous parties, that Mr. Consul Meadows issues his note of warning.

It is well known to some of the older residents here, that in former years, when Messrs. Wade and Lay were Inspectors of Customs, that cases occurred in which British interests suffered materially from the acts of some of the Custom-house *employés*. Amongst other instances I may mention the case of the *Wynaud*, when a considerable quantity of Rice the property of a British firm, was confiscated for being shipped in contravention of the law forbidding the Export of Rice from this port; of this no one can complain, but it is also well known that the Rice was not only sold and the proceeds divided amongst the Custom-house clerks, but it was bought in by one of their number, and *exported* to Hongkong; the same breach of the law, being thus committed by the Captors, as that on account of which the rice had been confiscated. Again it is also well known that in 1856, some of the clerks in the Custom-house had a vessel employed in the coast trade, which always commanded better freights than any other ship; for the simple reason, that native shippers by her had only to pay *half duties*. This may seem almost incredible, but it must be borne in mind, that the native duties are principally *ad valorem*, and the charterers of the vessel to which I refer, were the parties who arranged the values of the goods. No one for a moment supposes that Messrs. Wade and Lay were cognizant of these frauds, but the fact of their having been perpetrated under their inspectorate only proves the force of the objection which Mr. Meadows urges, against taking away the right of appeal to the Consul, in cases where British Merchants may consider they have been illegally dealt with.

With regard to the letters which Messrs. Davies and Fitzroy have addressed to H. M.'s Consul, no two opinions can exist; the language made use of would have been disgraceful to themselves, if addressed to a private individual, but to H. M. Consul, it becomes a more serious matter, when it is remembered that the indignity offered to Mr. Consul Parkes at Canton, which was considered of sufficient magnitude to involve us in the present calamitous war with China, was trivial compared to the insult which has been now passed upon H. M.'s Representative in the person of Mr. Consul Meadows. That the matter cannot be passed over is certain, and it is to be hoped that H. E. the Chief Superintendent will bring it to the notice of the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, and insist upon a most ample apology, or that Messrs. Davies and Fitzroy be dismissed from their employment.

Mr. Meadows may well afford to pass over in silent contempt the assertion of Mr. Davies, that he was actuated by malignity, or any unworthy motive, in writing and publishing his letter to the Chamber of Commerce, for it is well known that during a residence in China of some 16 years, he has been almost Quixotic in his endeavours to remedy abuses, and ready at all times to sacrifice his individual interests for the welfare of the British Community in China.

Mr. Davies' attempt to cajole Mr. Meadows into modifying the remarks in his letter, by promising not to complain to the Chief Justice, and his attempt to bully him, by threatening to complain, are beneath contempt, whilst the solemn "*Bathos*," of Mr. Fitzroy's threat "to make his opinion of Mr. Meadows publicly known" is sublimely absurd.

After all it is perhaps well that the letters should have been written; the cackling of geese saved the Roman Capitol, and possibly the "*Billingsgate*" of Messrs. Davies and Fitzroy may be the means of freeing the Mercantile Community from the despotism of the foreign inspectorate, to which they have been sold, bound hand and foot, by the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and his advisers.

In conclusion, I shall venture to say that the Mercantile Community will be sadly failing in its duty, if an address is not presented to Mr. Consul Meadows, expressive of the high esteem in which he is held by the residents here, thanking him for the unwearied energy and zeal he has always displayed in advocating British interests, and assuring him of their great regret that in the discharge of his duty, he should have been placed in such a position, that clerks in the Chinese Custom-house feel at liberty to address him in grossly insulting language.—I am, &c.,

X.

Newspaper Quarrel.—Dr. Wm. H. Russell, author of "My Diary in India," and special Correspondent of the *Times*, is just now engaged in a most undignified and unseemly quarrel with Mr. Hurry, of the *Englishman*. Dr. Russell took offence at a severe criticism which appeared in the Calcutta journal, and, according to a letter which has been published, he travelled all the way from Lahore to Calcutta for the purpose of taking vengeance on the person of the offenders, but having arrived in Calcutta, he was "*advised*," to abandon his undertaking. He now writes from London to the *Friend of India*, that he expects to re-visit India shortly, when he will call Mr. Hurry to personal account for his offending newspaper article. The Editor of the *Englishman* retorts, that it is a matter of disinguished bravery on the part of Dr. Russell to threaten a man of seventy years,—and that, too, at a distance of ten thousand miles; and adds that the threat would come with much better taste, if the belligerent parties were nearer neighbours.

This ridiculous quarrel is only worthy of notice on account of the conspicuous position of at least one of the parties concerned. We are surprised to see a man of Dr. Russell's reputation stooping to an act so utterly contemptible, and thus degrading himself, and the honourable profession to which he belongs. We never yet knew an editorial quarrel to result in advantage to either party; editors would only have to bear in mind that their miserable squabbles usually disgust, instead of tending to edify the public, they would perhaps spare their readers many an infliction, and themselves much dishonour.—*Straits Times Extra*, June 16.

Rather Idle.—A popular preacher tells a good story as a hit to those kind of Christians who are too indolent to pursue the duties required of them by their faith. He says, one pious gentleman composed a very fervent prayer, wrote it out legibly, and affixed the manuscript to his bedpost. Then on cold nights, he merely pointed to the "document" and with the words "Oh, Lord! these are my sentiments!" blew out the light, and nestled amid the blankets.—*Nairnshire Telegraph*, May 16.

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NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

July — ARRIVED.

11,—Maria, (Port. str.), Sullivan, Amoy.
12,—Zingari, (Br. str.), Byrme, Shanghai.
12,—Yangtsze, (Am. str.), Dearborn, Shanghai.
16,—Stade, (Han. bg.), Reaper, Hongkong.
16,—Ora, (Ham. bg.), Peters, Chinchew.
17,—Lancaster, (Br. sh.) ——, Chusan.

June — DEPARTED.

12,—Zingari, (Br. str.), Byrme, Shanghai.
13,—Yangtsze, (Am. str.), Dearborn, Hongkong.
13,—Siwa, (Ham. bq.), Brossen, Hongkong.
16,—Maria, (Port. str.) Sullivan, Shanghai.
17,—Podesta, (Han. bq.), Rugilbeck, Amoy.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Snipe, (Br. bg.), Gazelle, (Br. sch.)

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received last mail.

270—The Great Tribulation, by Dr. Cumming.
271—The Rights of Nations, by Count Mamiami.
272—The Antiseptic Treatment.
273—Smith's Law of Husband and Wife.
274—Dr. Wilson's Preservation of Health.
376—Leigh Hunt's Poetical Works.
377—St. Stephens, a Poem.
378—A Man's Heart, a Poem, by C. MacKay,
1778—Rural Life in Bengal. [L.L.D.
1279—Brazil, by Jas. Wetherel.
1280—English woman in Italy, by Mr. Gretton.
1281—Church Life in Australia, by Rev. T. Binny.
1282—British Columbia, by W. C. Hazlitt.
2377—Twenty Years in the Church, by Rev. J. Pycroft.
2378—Anecdote Biography, by J. Timbs.
2379—Here and There in London.
2380—Strength of Nations.
2381—Silk and Scarlet, by "The Druid."
2382—Rifle Clubs, by W. H. Russell.
1953—The Mill on the Floss, by Geo. Elliot, 3 [vols.
1954—When the Snow falls, 2 vols.
1955—Millicent Neville, 2 vols.
1956—Flood Field, by W. H. Maxwell.
1957—Chances and Changes, 1 vol.
1958—Billets and Bivouacks.
1959—The Comic Sketch Book, by John Pook.
1960—Sam Slick in Texas.
1961—Life in a Steamer, by Sam Slick.
1962—Dottings of a Lounger.
1963—Phases of Love, translated by G. H. Kings- [by.
1964—Temptation and Atonement.

Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 13	Grietswold	Pru. bk	452	Schultz	Swansea	July 2	Coals	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O.Agt
.. 13	Senator	N.G. bk	280	Slocombe	Vancouver	May 1	Timber	Lindsay and Co
.. 13	Seaman's Bride	A. ship	758	Wyman	Hongkong	July 3	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 14	Vulcan	H M str		A C Strode	North	.. —		
.. 14	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		H Huxham	Ningpo	.. —		
.. 14	Zingari	B. str.	167	Byrme	do	.. —	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 15	Lucknow	B. bark	402	Leslie	Kanagawa	.. 5		W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 15	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Cloete	Hongkong	.. 12	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O.Agt
.. 15	Prégent [H I M	str.		Aubaret	Chefoo			
.. 16	Inflexible	H M str		Brooker	Ta-lien-hwan	July 13		
.. 16	Maria	Por. str	95	Remedios	Amoy & Ningpo		Ballast	Gilman and Co
.. 17	Sportsman	A. ship	626	Thompson	Kanagawa	July —	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 17	Giovanni	Aus. sh	470	Sissul	Cardiff	Feb 10	Coals	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 18	Elizabeth	Fr. bk			Toulon		Stores	H I M Government
.. 19	Scotland	B. str.	759	Kendall	Ta-lien-hwan	July —	Ballast	Chartered by H. M. Govt

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 13	Clio	Bre. bk	470	Fröhling	Hkong&W'poa	Tea &Sun	Harkort and Co
.. 13	Meurthe [H I M	str.		Jauréguiberry	Chefoo		
.. 13	Sunbeam	B. ship	442	Barge	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 13	Roebuck [H M	sc.st.sl.		Marten	Ta-lien-hwan		
.. 14	Contest	A. str.		Laen	North		Chartered by H I M Government
.. 14	Memnon	A. ship	789	Freeman	do	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 14	Neville	B. ship	715	Kerr	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 14	Kit Carson	A. ship			North		H I M Government
.. 16	Hannah Salkeld	B. bark	503	Heselton	do	Coals	Captain
.. 16	Kate Hastings	A. bark	448	Kingman	Chefoo	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 17	Formosa	B. str.	450	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk&Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 17	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		H Huxham	Chusan		
.. 17	Glencoe	B. ship	746	Hutton	Chefoo	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 17	Zingari	B. str.	167	Byrme	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 18	Carrington	A. ship			Chefoo		H I M Government
.. 18	Shanghai	B. str.		Townsend	do		Chartered by H I M Govt
.. 18	Madras	Fr. sh.	1206	Le Dendiz			Order
.. 18	Vulcan	H M str		A C Strode	Hongkong		
.. 18	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Cloete	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 18	Twee Jeannes	Du. bk	572	Van der Wint	Hongkong	Peas	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 18	Jubilee	B. ship	764	Jones	London	Tea &Silk	Fletcher and Co
.. 18	Alma	Fr. bk			North		H I M Government
.. 18	{Burgermeister Duckwitz}	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Hkong &M'cao	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Furious	H M str		O J Jones			
.. 19	Gold Finder	Sia. bk	300		Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 19	Salacia	B. ship	449	Locke	Swatow	do	Lindsay and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Amelia	June24	Fr. bk	300	Griand	H I M Government		
Armenian	July 12	B. str.		Fowler	H. M. Government		
Bacchante	June18	B. ship	717	Cobb	Chartered by H I M Government		
Ballarat	July 10	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Barom Forstner van Dambenoy	July 11	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Branscombe	June28	B. bark	481	Anderson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Manila	Early
Canton	July 12	B. bark	429	Leighton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Carin	June19	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co		
Charmer	June13	A. ship	1055	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co		
Clovis	June18	Fr. sh.	674	Lambarine	H I M Government		
Dennis Hill	June20	B. bark	348	Atkin	Dent and Co	Hkong &M'cao	Imdt.
Derwent	July 1	B. bark	362	Hailing	Siemssen and Co		
Earl of Chester	July 10	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Electric	June18	B. bark	497	Sprott	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Elizabeth	July 18	Fr. bk			H I M Government		
Emperor	July 7	B. bark	361	Hodson	Dent and Co		
Formosa	June25	Fr. bk			Order		
G. B. Carr	June25	Swe. sh	622	Kollinius	Lindsay and Co		
Geo. Warren	July 11	A. ship	387	Sewell	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Amoy	Early
Giovanni	July 17	Aus. sh	470	Sissul	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Grietswold	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Schultz	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Gustaf	June24	Swe. bg	280	Hellström	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Helen Ewing	June13	B. ship	759	Pender	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Heroes of Alma	June 4	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
H. Lidulna	June18	Du. bk	446	Brink	Wm. Hargreaves		
Ida	June24	Rus. bk	415	Nykopp	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Indianola	July 11	Bre. sch	189	Tiedemann	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
Iskander Shah (39)	June23	B. ship	777	Shoosmith	Chartered by H M Govt		
Louisa	July 1	B. schr	95	Russell	Order	*Unknown*	cld 17th
Lucknow	July 15	B. bark	402	Leslie	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Magna Bona	July 7	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
Mandarin	June11	A. ship	726	Parrott	Augustine Heard & Co	Hongkong	
Maria	July 16	Por. str	95	Remedios	Gilman and Co	Ningpo	cld 20th
Mary R. Mitford	June29	B. bark	519	Leadley	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
May Queen	June22	A. ship	619	Jordan	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
McLeod	June12	B. ship	1360	Johnson	H I M Government		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Chartered by H I M Govt	*Unknown*	cld 26May
Millbrook	June17	B. bark	325	Barron	Smith, Kennedy and Co	*Unknown*	cld 20th
Morayshire	June21	B. ship	832	Mathers	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nabob	June25	B. ship	840	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
N. B. Palmer	July 2	A. ship	1399	Low	Olyphant and Co		
Nerbudda	July 1	B. bark	428	Will	Order		
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	284				
Oriental	July 11	B. bark	500	Macey	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Princess Charlotte	July 6	Du. bg	266	Hill	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	23d inst
Prins Hendrik	July 11	Du. bk	340	Verpool	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Progressive Age	Apr 27	A. brig	298	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	
Pruth	June29	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	23d inst
Ranee	June 5	B. ship	640	McHurath	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Macao &W'poa	cld 18th
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co		
Roseneath	July 7	B. brig	256	Grant	Turner and Co		
Rosetta	June18	B. ship	407	Milldrum	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Seaman's Bride	July 13	A. ship	758	Wyman	Dent and Co		
Senator	July 13	N.G. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Sportsman	July 17	A. ship	626	Thompson	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
St. Louis	July 4	A. str.	700	Hatchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Swallow	July 10	A. ship	1435	Morton	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Tory	July 7	B. bark	451	Bennett	Knoop and Co		
William Mitchell	July 6	B. ship	610	Riddock	Holliday, Wise and Co	Swatow	

[61 *Merchant Vsls.*] — * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport	..	..	..		..
Inflexible	H M pd-whl st-sl	6	..	165	G. A. C. Brooker	378
Scotland (Br. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	759	..	Kendall	..
Dragonne	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Galey	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	de Tanouarn	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Prégent	H I M st-sloop	..	..	..	Lieut Aubaret	..
Nyaisnick	H I R M dispt-bt	..	..	..	Selivanoff	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Empress, 8th Oct.; Thor, 12th Mar.; Assyrian, 27th do.; James Paton, 1st May.; Excelsior, 14th do.; Solent, 22d do.; and Florence, 23d do.

Liverpool—Charlotte Ann, 10th Mar.; Horizon, 13th do.; Pleiades, 14th do.; Ocean Gem, 20th do.; Mirage, 30th do.; Cambalu, 4th Apr.; Queen of May, 14th do.; Kate Carnie, and Premier, 26th do.; Jumna, 6th May; Polynesia, 7th do.; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Tung Yu, 10th do., (put back); Franziska, (put back), Weymouth, and Sillery, 11th do.

Cardiff—Gabalwa, 26th Mar.; Revere, 4th Apr.; Sultan, 6th do.; Isaac Bell, 10th do.; Magnolia, 22d do.; Africa, and Palma, 25th do.; John W. White, 27th do.; Main, 1st May.; and Gharra, 22d do.

Gravesend—Anglo-Saxon, 8th Apr.; Ocean Mail, 14th do.; Wagoola, 19th do.; and Wynaud, 21st do.

Newcastle—Eva, 3d Apr.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; Standard, 7th Apr.; and Cleveland.

Bourdeaux—Rosa Droutet, 20th Jan.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	1
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	4 & 28	none	18	21
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	} 16 {	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	13	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	..	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,135,939	85,970
1859-60	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,323	2,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	334
1853-54	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,009
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,300
1859-60	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66,320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1859, *to* 30th *June*, 1860.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,551
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	534,006	380,805	914,811	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	} 47,099
COASTWISE,	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240	....	240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860, *to date*,

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	.. Hongkong ..	1,319	......	......	1,319	......	......	......
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	......do......	2,309	29	......	2,338	......	......	......
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	.. London ..	32	......	5	37	17	25	357

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107	....	6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088	....	....	2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

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